previously captured earlier than May 14th, although Mr. C. A.

Briggs once met with it at Egham on April 29th.

Col. J. W. Yerbury gave me a teneral male of *Calopteryx virgo*, Linn., which he took at Shaugh Bridge on May 18th. He said that it was "in numbers on the banks of the

Plym."

On May 20th I visited the Black Pond on Esher Common in Surrey, and there found on the wing Cordulia anea, Linn., and Libellula quadrimaculata, Linn. On May 31st I went in search of dragonflies along Oberwater and in its neighbourhood in the New Forest. P. nymphula was very common, and pairs were frequently flying connected per collum. A small plant of Drosera intermedia had caught a female by the end of the abdomen, and one leaf apparently was powerful enough to hold it a prisoner. C. virgo was fairly common, and pairs were sometimes seen connected per collum. Of Agrion mercuriale, Charp., I captured several females, but of males I caught none, though I probably saw just a single specimen. Presumably the females were earlier than the males. A few teneral examples of Orthetrum carulescens, Fabr., were seen, and a female was captured. As I found nymph-skins of Cordulegaster annulatus, Latr., on Myrica gale this species must have been out, but I did not see imagines. I was specially on the look-out for Gomphus vulgatissimus, Linn., and Ischnura pumilio, Charp., but did not recognise either, nor could I find them in the Forest on June 22nd, nor yet again at the beginning of July. At the end of June, in addition to the species seen on May 31st, Platycnemis pennipes, Pall., and Pyrrhosoma tenellum, Vill., were on the wing. On June 20th in the New Forest a few full-coloured blue O. cærulescens were seen, and in close proximity to a very teneral specimen I secured a nymph-skin.

On June 14th Mr. W. H. Pearsall (Dalton-in-Furness) sent me a specimen of *C. virgo*, in connection with which he said:—
"The flies were in some quantity, hovering—a most beautiful sight—over *Scirpus lacustris* in Rusland Pool, between Haver-

thwaite and Rusland in North Lancashire."

Mr. C. W. Bracken, in the early summer, took a pair of *P. nymphula* at Landrake on a creek of the Tamar (May 16th) and found *C. virgo* common on the River Plym (June 3rd), and *Enallagma cyathigerum*, Charp., male and female, on the upper

courses of the Plym at the edge of the moor (June 29th).

From July 31st till September 12th I was in the New Forest where I met with P. tenellum, and its vars. erythrogastrum and melanotum; E. cyathigerum; O. cærulescens; C. virgo; Sympetrum striolatum, Charp.; C. annulatus; A. mercuriale; Sympetrum scoticum, Don; P. pennipes; P. nymphula; Ischnura elegans, Lind.; Æschna cyanea, Müll.; Lestes sponsa, Hans; Æschna iuncea, Linn.; Libellula depressa, Linn.—fifteen species. So late

as August 18th S. scoticum and S. striolatum \* were seen in teneral condition, and the former was still emerging, if not the latter also. I brought away a nymph-skin of S. scoticum, and from that and others I have made the drawing and description of the nymph which accompany this paper. On August 19th in Pound Hill Inclosure I captured a nice female. E. cyanea. with greenish markings. When I removed it from the net it was headless. The head was, however, found clinging to the inside of the net. Apparently it was biting the net, and either could not or would not let go, and its body was dragged from its head. How slight is the connection, and how small must be the separate particles of food that can pass into the stomach! I was surprised at capturing a female L. depressa at Oberwater so late as August The specimen was in such good condition that it could not have been on the wing, one would think, since the beginning of the season. A male and a female of C. virgo were seen on August 31st, after I had lost sight of the species for several days. On September 2nd P. tenellum and S. scoticum were numerous, and I took a male A. mercuriale; O. cærulescens was in considerable numbers. On September 5th S. striolatum was very common in the bright sunshine during the afternoon in a ride near Woodfidley. During my stay in the Forest C. annulatus was again common. On September 7th near Holmsley A. cyanea and E. juncea were found to be rather common, and I captured of the former three males, and of the latter one male and two females. A male pounced down on a female, which I had not noticed on the surface of the vegetation in very shallow water. I succeeded in capturing both, and found them to be: one a male F. cuanea and the other a female E. juncea, and they evidently were intending to pair. Later, a male was seen to fly down to a female in a similar way; but this time I caught the female only-A. juncea. After this, two or three males kept flying to and from the spot, and their manner left no doubt that they were searching for the female. At last I captured one and found it to be  $\mathcal{E}$ . juncea.

More than once I visited the pond where, in 1911, Sympetrum fonscolombii, Selys, occurred, and I think it may safely be said that none were present in 1914. Mr. Haines, however, was

<sup>\*</sup> In continuation of the interesting notes supplied by Miss D. Molesworth (vide Entom. xlvii. p. 80), she adds, writing March 10th, 1914:—"Of the Sympetrum eggs, which I told you of as having hatched in less than three weeks last autumn, the largest, in a big aquarium, is now about 9 or 10 mm. long, while none of those of the same batch, in a small bottle, have reached 2 mm. in length. I feel almost certain that the smaller nymphs did not hatch till quite two months after the larger ones, for the latter ate all their relatives that I could see, and were nearly 3 mm. in length before I removed them to a bigger aquarium. I notice that a demoiselle nymph, which had lost two of its 'tails,' has now got two half-sized new ones by its last change of \$kin."